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CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1873.

SHALL THE TAXES FOR 1873-4 BE LEVIED NOW OR NEXT WINTER ?

Special County Taxes-New Bills Intre

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 1. The subject of the taxes for next year or the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1873, is now seriously occupying the attention of the financial committees of the General Assembly and of the State officers, the principal question being as to whether the levy for the tax shall be made at this session of the Assembly or postponed until the beginning of the next session. As the law now stands, the collection of the annual tax begins on the 15th of November, and as the Legislature does not convene until the latter part of November, it has been the custom to have the tax levled at the session of the year preceding the year for which the tax is levied. This was done last year, the levy having been made at the session of 1871-2 for the tax, the collection of which was to for the tax, the collection of which was to have begun on the 15th of November, 1872. The collection of the taxes under that levy was, however, epjoined by Judge Melton, and it thus occame necessary for the Legislature at this session to make a new levy of taxes. Now it is proposed to make the levy of the taxes, which will begin to be collected next November; but this proposition is opposed by some of the members of the committees, and by the State officers. The arguments in layor of levying the tax at this session of the Legby the State Cincers.

of levying the tax at this session of the Legislature are, first, the very obvious one that, unless the levy be made now, the collection cannot commence on the 15th of November, cannot commence on the loth of November, and as the penalty attaches by law on the 16th of January, the time for the people to pay the tax will be unjustly abridged; second, that if the levy be made now, it cannot and will not include any levy of tax's for interest on the public debt because the debt has not yet been investigated, and the State Government stands pledged not to pay the interest until it be thoroughly slitted, and that if the levy be postponed until next session the bond holdinterest will marage to have smuggled into it a tax for the interest. The arguments on the other side are as follows: First, those who desire to postpone the levy say that, as who desire to positione the try so, that the for collection is concerned, that time might be changed so that the collections should commence on the first of January and the penalty begin to attach on the first of March. As to the interest on the bonds they say that the first act of the Legislature upon reassembling would be to make the levy of taxes, and that if any investiga-

tion of the bonds be made it is not likely that

the report will be made in time to get the levy for interest included. Their third argu-

levy for interest included. Their third argument, however, is the strongest one, and it is that the Assembly had better wait until they see whether there will not be a deficiency left over from this year before they fix the tax levy for next year. By the constitution a tax cannot be levied for the dediciency of any other year except the one immediately preceding the year for which the tax is levied. Thus, if there is to be a dediciency from the present fiscal year of 1872-73, the tax to meet that de-

there is to be a denoted from the present fiscal year of 1872-73, the tax to meet that de-ficiency can only be levied with the tax of the next fiscal year of 1873-74, and they say that it is almost certain that there will be an im-portant deficiency left over from this year. They account for this expected deficiency by

saying that the State tax for 1872-73 amounted to twelve mills on the dollar, only five mills were for the State expenses of this year;

that this tax of five milis is only expected to raise about seven hundred and fity thousand dollars, and that the general expenses of the State for this year will amount, as is shown

by the general appropriation bill now be-fore the Assembly, to upward of eight hundred thousand dollars, leaving a de-ficiency of at least from fity thousand

dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, which will have to be provided for in the tax levy now in question. These latter arguments will, it is believed, prove effectual, and the probability is that the levy will be postponed until next whiter's session of the searphy but in this case it is evident.

of the Assembly, but in this case it is evident

that the Legislature ought, in simple justice, change the time of the collection of taxes from the 15th of November to the first of Jan-

uary, and this change ought to be made be-fore the close of the present session. SPECIAL COUNTY TAXES.

There have been during the present session a Sumber of resolutions proposing special taxes in the various countles. One of these resolutions, proposing a tax of two mids in Kershaw County, has already passed and become a law, but the ficance committee of the Second have gathered up all the rest of the Senate have gathered up all the rest of the resolutions and incorporated them in an omni-bus bill entitled "a bill to authorize county commissioners of certain counties to levy and collect an additional tax for certain purposes.

This bill prescribes the following special taxes

Newberry County....... 2 milis.

fall in that county.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

There is an enterprising association, with headquarters at Boston, known as the American Woman Suffrage Association, which comes before the Legislature of this, as well as the States, about once a year, with a long egging for a constitutional amend memorial begging for a constitutional amend-ment "to abolish hereafter all political dis-tinctions on account of sex." The inevitable memorial has turned up again, signed by four persons whose names turnish a very fair index persons whose names jurish a very fair index to the character of the association. The signers are Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the poetcal, long-haired ex-colonel of a Massachusetts regiment of colored troops who fought nobly, "Lucy Stone," as she chooses to sign herself, whose name is followed obsequiously by that of Henry B. Blackwell, who is the hueband of "Lucy Stone," and Mary Grew, a black-eyed, energetic little lady, from Philadelphia, with more anap and enterprise than a whole regiments. snap and enterprise than a whole reg more snap and enterprise than a whole regi-ment of Colonel Higginsons. This memorial has been presented in both houses, and a special joint committee is about to be appointed to consider the memorial, just as was done last year, and this of course will be the

end of It. AN IRON SMELTING ENTERPRISE.

Senator Jamison yesterday introduced a bill with the rather deceptive title of "A bill to aid and encourage manufactures," which proposes to incorporate Messrs. F. A. Babcock, Wilbur Johnston, A. T. Peete, E. Donaldson, and others, as a company for the smelting of tron ore and manufacturing of smelting of iron ore and manufacturing of iron in this State, and provides that a sum of money equal to the aggregate amount of State, county and municipal taxes collected upon the property or capital employed or in-vested strictly in such manufactures shall be returned them annually, for ten years after the commencement of the business. A GRAND SOUTHERN HOTEL

A bill was introduced, yesterday, in the Senate to incorporate "The Grand Southern Hotel and Transfer Company of Columbia, S. C." The incorporators named are Hardy Solomon, Josephus Woodruff, S. L. Hoge, L. Cass Carpenter, LeGrand Benedict, E. H. Baldwin and David Epstin; the business of the company is defined to be the construction and company is defined to be the construction and furnishing buildings and conducting the business of hotel keeping, and of transferring, carrying and delivering passengers, baggage and freight of all kinds, and the usual rights, powers and privileges are granted to the com-

A CHECK ON THE TREASURER.

Representative Dannerly yesterday introduced a joint resolution to provide for the auditing by the comptroller-general of all claims against the State. It provides that all claims against the State now due or which may become due, except pay certificates of the General Assembly, salaries and State bonds, stocks or coupons shall be audited and have not yet been received.

ten across the face of the clarm, and signed by the comptroller-general before they shall be paid by the State treasurer. The comptrol-De paid by the State treasurer. The comptrol-ler-general is also required to enter in a book to be kept for the purpose, a brief and clear statement of the circumstances of each claim disallowed by him, and the State treasurer is required to pay all claims in the order in which they are audited. Any violation of the resolution by either of these officers is declared a misdemeanor, and made punishable by fine or imprisonment in the discretion of

the court. THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

Senator Jervey this morning introduced in the Senate a bill, which has already been introduced in the House, to revive and amend the charter of the Apprentices' Library Society of Charleston, which pro-vides that the said charter be revived and extended, with all the righte, privileges, proper-ties and powers heretolore granted and en-loyed, and that the name of said society be changed to the "Apprentices' and Minors'

THE PENIFENTIARY GROUNDS. Senator Whittemore to-day in roduced a joint resolution to provide for the purchase by the State of a lot of land for the use of the State pointentiary, the preamble to which re-State penitentiary, the preamble to which re-cites that the life estate of Paul Bofili in one acre of land, constituting the northwestern quarter section of the penitentiary grounds, which was purchased by the State, has termimated by the death of the said life tenant, and the estate in remainder therein has passed to the heirs of the said Paul Bofil, and that it is desirable that title therein in fee shall be se cured to the State by purchase. The resolu-tion, therefore, provides for the appointment of five arbitrators, two to be appointed by the Governor, two by the heirs, and these four to appoint the flith, that these arbitrators shall tetermine upon a valuation of the said land and report to the comptroller-general, and upon the delivery to the secretary of State of a warranty deed of the said lot in fee simple to the State, that the comptroller-general shall draw his warrant for the payment of the amount determined by the arbitration out of the civil contingent fund.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF.

Senator Jervey to-day presented a memorial signed by Messrs. William Alken, Robert Adger, William C. Bee and others, showing that they have paid the direct tax levied by Congress, and praying relief, and it was referred to the committee on finance. The memorial shows that a tax of three hundred and sixty-three thousand dive hundred and seventy morial shows that a tax of three hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and seventy and two thirds dollars (\$363,5702) was laid upon the State of South Carolina, being its proportion of \$20,000,000 laid on the United States, and that the penalty of fifty per cent. provided for by subsequent acts created a length the property yesting title in the United on the property vesting title in the United states, or the purchase thereof. It is also set States, or the purchase thereof. It is also set forth that at the time of the passage of the act the authority of the United States was act the authority of the United States was subverted in this State, and afterwards, in November, 1861, was re-established in a small section, and the levy of the tax was made as far as possible, and many estates soid at nominal prices because the owners could not pay the taxes; that in 1865 United States authority was established in Charleston and the seaboard and the same lien was extended. The memorialists hold that the whole amount of tax and penalty was collected from a comparatively small number of the citizens; that they were not voluntarily pali; that their property was seized and held paid; that their property was seized and held by agents of the United States, and restored only upon the production of a certificate that the tax and penalty had been paid. They, therefore, ask the same treatment that would be given before the courts of the State, be-tween two individuals, claiming that they have paid the whole debt of the State, and have paid the whole debt of the State, and would be well content to have their claim to relief tried and adjudged by the courts of the State. They state that if, at the time this tax was laid, the United States had not been interrupted and entirely suspended in South Carolina, it peace had prevailed, the portion of the tax of this State would have been doubtless paid by the State treasury, instead of directly by the property-holders, such being the custom in all States. The memorialists submit that there is no reason why this should not be done, and that there is every possible reason why it should be. They claim to be in the position of having been compelled to advance and pay a public debt at a time of great distress. They do not deny the lawfulness or validity of the debt paid, but hold their claim to relief to be debt paid, but hold their claim to relief to be equally undeniable, knowing meantime that the condition of the State treasury will not indulge the hope of direct payment therefrom. re waited for several years in the hopes of lis more prosperous condition (thus far in vain) and a more pro-pitious opportunity, and hope and trust the the latter is now open to them, and ask that they may be referred to some proper tribunal where they may prove what sums they have advanced, and the respective amounts interest may be refunded to them in certificates receivable in payment of taxes, one-third thereof at once, one-third in one year, and the other third in two years, and it there

if payment be allow General Assembly. llowed, it be so ordered by the BEYOND THE BRINE.

be any doubt of the lawfulness of the claim to

refer the matter to the courts, and thereupon

BERLIN, February 1. A posse of Russian douaniers, or cu-tom-house officers, crossed the river Brinnitza, in the province of Upper Silesia, and destroyed the weir, or dam, built in the river for con-ducting the fish to Kuna Mill. This arbitrary proceeding being resented by the Prussians residing there, the Russian officer in charge of he custombouse cetachment fired and kil civilian. This outrage aroused the inhabit-ants to a great plich of excitement, and the government was fully informed of the affir. Prince Bismarck has addressed a peremptory

note to the Russian authorities demanding an instant explanation of the outrage.

MADRID, February 1. MADRID, February 1.

The bill introduced in the Spanish Corner
providing for the emancipation of the slaves
on the Island of Porto Rico provides that a
commission shall be appointed, selected jointly
by the slave-owners and the government,
whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report
as to the value of all slaves upon the island.
When this is accomplished, the owners shall be pald eighty per cent. of the estimated value of the slaves owned by them, and one-half of his amount shall be borne by the Spanish government and the other half by the local government of Porto Rico. It is believed that this measure or one similar in terms will be this measure of one shall be passed by the Cortes. In the matter of the abolition of slavery on the Island of Cuba, the Spanish Government will do nothing toward inifiling its promises to the United States Government until the insurrection on the tried is completely subdued.

island is completely subdued.

London, February 1.

A destructive fire broke out last night in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which raged for several hours. The flames were first discovered in the central portion of the Academy, to which they were confined, but before the conflagration was subdued the extensive library of the establishment, together with the greater part of the clock tower, were destroyed. Great excitement prevailed, and for a time it was leared that the whole structure would be consumed. Troops from the barracks were immediately summoned, and the fire was finally brough under control and extinguished. The loss is

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, February 2.
Probabilities: For the New England Sates winds veering to southwesterly, and probably southeasterly, with rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States winds backing fresh and brisk southerly and easterly, rising temperature, and generally increasing cloudiness from the Ohlo Valley and Missouri to Lake Erle and upper lakes, falling barometer, decided rise of temperature, fresh WASHINGTON, February 2. barometer, decided rise of temperature, fresh to brisk, and probably very brisk, easterly and southwesterly winds, and very generally cloudy and possibly threatening weather. For the South Atlantic States light to tresh easterly and southerly winds, higher tempe ature, and generally cloudy weather. For the Gult States, east of the Mississippi River, and Tennessee and Kentucky, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh easterly and southerly winds, and very generally cloudy and possibly threatening weather; but afternoon telegraphic reports from western Gulf States and Kansas, and a portion of those from Canada, Michigan, and the extreme Northwest,

THE TAX QUESTION AGAIN. | allowed by the comptroller-general, and shall | IS COLFAX A PERJURER ?

THE SMILING SCHUYLER CAUGHT AT LAST.

His Bank Account Tells a Startling Story-The Circumstantial Evidence

Against Him. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune-]

WASHINGTON, January 28.

The ruln of Vice-President Colfax is only a little less complete than that of Senator Patterson. Last week the Vice-President stated on oath to Judge Poland's committee that he had not received twelve hundred dollars from Oakes Ames in June, 1868; that Ames's check upon the sergeant-at-arms for that amount in favor of "S. C." had never been seen by him; that he was positive of this because he could not possibly have received that amount of money from any source without recollecting it. To-day, the books of the First National Bank of Washington were produced, and Mr. Colfax's account was examined. There ap-peared a credit of \$1968 63, dated June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames's check to 'S. C." on the sergeant-at-arms, and one day after that check was paid. This furnished only presumptive proof of the deposit of the \$1200, but all doubt was removed when the cashler produced a deposit licket, bearing Mr. Colfax's signature, in which the \$1968 63 was itemized, \$1200 being cash, and the remainder checks or drafts. The circumstanmainder checks or drafts. The circumstantial evidence in Mr. Colfax's case is, therefore, complete. Mr. Ames swears that he drew a check on the sergeant-at-arms in favor of "S. C." for \$1200, on June 20, 1868, and gave it to Mr. Colfax, in payment of the Credit Mobilier dividend. The sergeant-at-arms produces the check dated June 20, and shows that it was cashed on the 21st, and charged to Ames's account. On the 22d Mr. Colfax deposits exactly \$1200 in cash in the bank. Now. unless he can prove that he received the \$1200 from some other source, his case is hopeless, and he cannot escape a verdict of guilty of false swearing.

dict of guilty of false swearing. The Proposed Impeachment of Vice-

President Colfax. Washington Correspondence Baltimore Sun.] It is undenlable that the recent testimony before the Poland Credit Mobilier committee, including particularly that given to-day, places the Vice-President in a very awkward sition before Congress and before the counposition before Congress and before the country. It is very certain that perjury has been committed by some one, and painful as it may be to give utterance to such a suspicion, it is a fact that not a few of those who have been among the warmest personal and political friends of the Vice-President are not satisfied as to which party this crime can be fastened upon. The Vice-President expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to clear the utmost confidence in his ability to clear himself entirely of all damaging charges and suspicions. It is now very plain that the opportunity which he asked of the Senate today can be afforded him by no other process than that of imprachment. Rumors were very thick about the Capitol this atternoon that the motion in impact, the Vice President very thick about the Capitol this afternoon that the motion to impeach the Vice-President would certainly be made in the House of Representatives. The general impression that no movement to this end can be made by the House in advance of the report of its committeels erroneous. The investigation into the Credit Mobilier being conducted with open doors, all the statements which have been week leading the College and others are made implicating Mr. Collax and others are matters of common notoriety. It is therefore within the province of any member of the House to rise in his place, recite the allega-tions against Mr. Colfax, and move for instruc-tions to the judiciary committee to report articles of imperchment.

The Vice-President's Fall.

[From the New York Tribune, Editorial.] Unless Vice-President Colfax can break through the web of circumstantial evidence which has gradually enfolded him, we see nothing before him but moral ruin. In the new aspect of the case, the question of his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal is no longer the chief one; it is overshadowed by another, which affects his character for honorand veracity. The astounding develop-ments in the Credit Mobilier investigation, ments in the Credit module: Investigation, yesterday, make it necessary for the Vice-President to show, if he can, that he has not sworn falsely. The circumstances are these:
Mr. Collax denied that he had received a cer-Mr. Collax denied that he had received a certain specified dididend of twelve hundred dollars on Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Ames swore positively that he gave the Vice-President a check on the house sergeant-al-arms for that amount. The check, dated June 20, 1868, is produced; it was paid June 21; Mr. Collax's bank account is examined and it is lound that on June 22, 1868 he deposited the precise amount of twelve hundred dollars in precise amount of twelve hundred doilars in bank notes; and, as if to emphasize the fact of the deposit, the whole amount of it was spec fled to be nineteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, of which all but twelve hundred dollars was in checks. The

atal sum stands by itself. We have not the heart to comment at length on this apparently utter and deplora-ble fall. We hope, for the sake of the pure name which Mr. Colfax has so long borne bename which Mr. Collax has so long borne before the country—for the sake of the country
itself we hope—that he may yet be able to
break down this damning wall of circumstantial evidence which has slowly encircled him.
The only way of escape is to prove that the
\$1200 deposited on June 22 was received from
some other source that the agent of the
Credit Mobilier Association. The Vice-Preel-Credit Mobilier Association. The Vice-Preeldent has too often spoken of his accurate business habits, his limited income, and his faithful recoilection of all details of his small private business not to make this means of escape easy, if it is possible. He could not readily lorget the disposition of twelve hundred dollars in notes if he received them; he could not forget their receipt. So far as we can see now, unless Vice-President Colfax can account for the twelve hundred dollars deposit, the evidence must be accepted as conclusive, and he stands before the country forsworn and dishonored; led on to false-swearing by the slender thread of a first weak, irresolute and juggilog denial. The figure which he assumes is a meiancholy one, full of warning and profoundly pitiful. Unless there be some door of escape in this seemingly adamantine wall of proof-for which we shall still hope, although the chance seems so slight—the world is the poorer for this loss of one more shining example of public virtue.

Was This Business?

(From the New York Tribune-Editorial.) Senator Logan has been a great deal more fortunate than many of his comrades in the Credit Mobilier business, because he has not lied about it. But his testimony illustrates so perfectly the nature of Mr. Ames's transactions with members of Congress, and destroys so thoroughly the pretence that these dealings were perfectly legitimate, that we must take were perfectly legitimate, that we flust take the liberty of still using Mr. Logan to point a moral and adorn a tale. He tells us that he agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par. This was in February, 1868. "I paid nothing to Mr. Ames at that time, and received no stock. On June 20 following Mr. Ames came to me and said this stock was caultied to a dividend or dividends." Mr. Ames came to me and said this stock was entitled to a dividend or dividends; he made a statement and gave it to me, which showed that the dividends on the stock up to that time paid the amount due for it and left a balance of \$329; Mr. Ames handed me a check for the amount; I had paid Mr. Ames no money and he had I had paid Mr. Ames no money, and he had given me no stock or certificate of stock. In other words, Ames gave Mr. Logan the stock and \$329 besides; and he favored the Illinois senator no more in reality than he favored all the rest; the others went through the form of paying him part value of the stock, but the money was returned to them soon afterward under the name of dividends.

It is incredible that any member of Congress should receive valuable gifts of this sort without the suspicion that they were intended to purchase his influence. Mr. Logan cer-tainly was not such a fool as to look upon the transaction as a mere piece of legitimate business, for after a few days he returned both the stock and the money.

ANOTHER BRIBING SENATOR. How Pomeroy Spent His Money and

Got Defeated. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was overwhelmingly defeated in election for United States senator in that State Wednesday. A special telegram to the New York Tribune tells the story thus:

As the vote was being taken in joint convention, Colonel York, member of the Senate from Montgomery County, when his name was called, passed up to the presiding officer seven thousand dollars which Mr. Pomeroy

seven thousand dollars which Mr. Pomeroy had given him for his vote. He then detailed the circumstances of the transaction in a speech of an hour's length. The effect was overwhelming. A resolution was passed by the Legislature thanking Colonel York for his course, and John J. Ingalis was immediately elected. For two weeks Pomeroy has kept a lobby here of all his "strikers" at an expense of not less than fitteen hundred dollars per day, and has spent probably one hundred thousand the second services of the second services of his control of the second second services of his control of the second s and has spent probably one hundred thous-and dollars in the campaign, Mr. Pomeroy has been arrested under the State law.

Press telegrams give further particulars of the bribery as exposed in the Legisla-

Senator York detailed three alleged interviews between himself and Mr. Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Mr. Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night, when several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Rose letter was discussed. The second one was private at discussed. The second one was private, at the solicitation of Mr. Pomeroy, on Monday

night.
At this Mr. Pomerey offered him (Mr. York) eight thousand dollars for his vote, two thousand dollars in cash, five thousand dollars on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday.
Mr. York accepted the offer, and took \$2000. Mr. York accepted the oner, and took \$200.
On Tuesday afternoon he met Mr. Pomeroy
again by agreement and received from him
the \$5000 promised. He then produced a roll
of bank bills from his pocket, and said:
Here is the \$7000 paid to me by Mr. Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands
of the president of this joint convention.

At the conclusion of York's speech a vote

At the conclusion of York's speech a vote was taken for senator. Pomeroy received—0. \$20,000 Bafl,

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 31.

Senator Pomeroy appeared by counsel before Judge Morton, of the District Court, waived examination, and gave ball in the sum of \$20,000 for his appearance at the June

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

There is not a single prisoner in Bennetts-

—Inere is not a single prisoner in between ville jail.

—Mr. Samuel Smith and others have left Abbeville en route for Texas.

—The tax receipts in Abbeville, so far, foot up forty-eight thousand dollars.

—Since the extension of the time, taxpay-

-Since the extension of the time, taxpayers are becoming lux in Abbeville.

-A. Blythe, E.q., of Greenville, has entered upon his duties as solicitor in Anderson.

-The courthouse in Dirilagion will probably be ready for occupancy by May next.

-Snow is reported on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, near Durlin.ton.

-The Durlingtonians paid \$ 0,000 of their indeptedness to the State.

indebtedness to the State. -Mr. J. M. Davis died recently at his home, near Bennetusville.

—Mr. James S. Stewart, of Winnsboro', died last week, aged sixty-five.

—The mortality among the colored people of Laurensville from meningitis is very great.

—Mr. William H. Gleno, of Laurensville, as-

cidentally shot himself recently while visiting Newberry on business.

Extensive purchases of real estate have

who propose building thereon.

The Stonewall Fire Engine Company, of Chester, celebrated their second anniversary last Friday in the usual happy way.

Hon. H. P. Hammett, mayor of Greenville, has returned home from his Georgia

—Forty-eight thousand dollars has already been paid into the Anderson treasury by prompt taxpayers.

The February term of the Lancaster Court of General Sessions begins to-day. The common pleas docket is large.

The Lancaster Ledger has no marriages to report, but declares several to be on the

tapls.

—Dr. James P. Boyce, formerly of Greenville, but now living in Kentucky, is paying a
flying visit to his old home.

—Amy Fair, an old colored servant, resident
in the suburos of Abbeville, died recently, aged 99.

aged 59.

The fine imposed by the courts upon Wm. Hoffman, of Marlboro', for selling spirituous liquors, has been remitted.

A difficulty occurred Saturday morning on Main street, Columbia, between Mr. James Orchard and Mr. F. J. Ludette, in which the latter was stabbed in the shoulder.

Treasurer Watson, of Yorkville, has returned to his duties, receiving a cordial welcome from the laxoners, who throng his

come from the taxpayers, who throng his office night and day.

—Mr. J. L. Dow, of Graniteville, has been arrested for maifeasance in office. He was a United States deputy internal revenue as

-Miss Addle, the youngest daughter of George W. Haumond, Esq., of Abbeville, was severely burned recently, but is now recover-

The new dwelling of Mrs. E. S. Campbell recently erected upon the site of the old one at Manchester, Sumter County, was burned on

-Bennettsville intends that in future he citizens shall be law-abiding and quiet, is severity on the part of her magistrates and a town marshal can effect it.

—The storehouse, with all its contents, lo-

cated on Mr. B. Parnell's place, near Darlington, was destroyed recently by fire. Cause ocendiary. A beyr of young ladies left Columbia or

Saturday morning, under care of different professors, bound for various State academies. In consequence the Columbia youth are all

tears.

—A frame cottage, occupied by Mr. Wm. Fickling, situated at the corner of Piain and Barnweil streets, Columbia, was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. Most of the contents were saved.

tenis were saved.

—A school-house used by Mr. Henry Du
Bose, in the Beaver Dam Fork, Sumter County, was burned about a week since—loss
about fifty dollars to the teacher, and twenty

about hity dollars worth of books to the children. Supposed cause, incendiary.

—The engineers in charge of the experimental survey of the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad have completed their survey upon the Carolina side of the Savannah River, and are now engaged in running lines from some the Carolina side of the Savannan liver, and are now engaged in running lines from some point near Fury's Ferry to the City of Augusta.

—Og Friday last, Mr. T. R. Jeter, living near Santuc, met with a very severe loss by the burning of his ginhouse and all its conthe burning of his ginnouse and all its con-tents, consisting of a nearly new gin and grearing, fiteen cales of cotton and a large quantity of cotton seed. The loss is estimated at two thousand five hundred dollars. The

fire was accidental. -Robberles and attempts at robbery are be coming common in Columbia. On Friday night Adjutant-General Purvis was stopped by night adjutant-General Parvis was stopped by two colored footpads on Gervais street, near Bull, but a prompt use of his pistol set the would-be robbers off—one of them with an onace or two of lead in his carcass. The wounded man was cared for, and proved to be a negro named Hardy. He only wanted "money," and eschewing the drudgery of labor, took to "the road."

—The old homestead known as "Rising

Indoor, took to "the road."

—The old homestead known as "Rising Hope" on the Lexington side of the Congaree, opposite Columbia, was burned on Thursday. This building was a two-story log day. This building was a two-story log structure, plastered and weather-boarded, the nails used in its construction being the old style "wrought." It is believed to have been built more than a ceniury ago. The property has been in possession of the Guignard family for a long paried and is now opened by More along paried and is now opened by More along the state of th has been in possession of the dugnard lamily for a long period, and is now owned by Mrs. H. H. Mayrant. Mr. J. J. Richardson and his two sisters. who occupied the house, saved but little of their clothing or furniture.

—The stockholders of the Winnsboro' National Bank have elected W. R. Robertson, John B. Palmer, J. Ell Gregg, James H. Rion, J. B. McCants, J. M. Rutland, H. L. Eillott, G. H. McMaster, James Beaty and D. R. Flanni.

J. B. McCants, J. M. Rutland, H. L. Elliott, G. H. McMaster, James Beaty and D. R. Flanniken directors. The directors elected the following officers: W. R. Robertson, president; G. H. McMaster, vice-president; S. B. Clowney, cashler. Operations will begin as soon as practicable. The bank will be operated at present upon \$60,000, with the privilege of extending the capital stock to \$200,000.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, February 1. The bank statement shows a loan increase of four and three-quarter millions; specie decrease one and three-quarter million; legal tenders decrease one-eighth of a million; deposits increase three-eighths of a million. NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

THE FALL OF COLFAX-A SENSATION AMONG THE RIGHTEOUS.

A Sanctimonious Metal Importing House Loses its Character for Morality-Poisoned Meat-The Sawdust Swindlers-Feigned Arrests by the Police-Reading One's Own Obituary-Rumors About Bennett, Janior.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, January 30.

Even the Times has abandoned the defence of Schuvler Colfax, and he stands condemned before the tribunal of the whole world as a dishonored man. His fate has been terrible. His friends are dumb. In Sunday-School circles here there is astonishment as well as grief, for Colfax has been the model constantly exposed to the youth for emulation in all things.

There has been equal amazement in the same quarters at the revelations about the great house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. There is no concealment now that the charge made no conceaiment now that the charge made against the firm by the government is that it has been in the habit of using double involces on its imported goods. The lowest priced being for service at the customhouse, and the other the basis for sales to customers. The amount the government has been deprived of by this system of false entries is estimated at two millious of dollars. It is reported from Washington that of false entries is estimated at two millions of dollars. It is reported from Washington that the treasury department has compromised for \$260,000. Whether this is true or not, the affair has been a serious blow to the reputation of the house. Mr. Dodge, one of the firm, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and is foremost in all religious and reformatory movements. He is likewise an ardent Radical is politics, and was a candidate for Congress in 1865, against James Brooks. Brooks was elected, but a Radical House of Representatives turned him out of his seat and voted Dodge into it.

alm out of his seat and voted Dodge late it.
There is an alarm in this city about "poisoned meat." The story is that thousands of rotten or scrofulous sheep are being sent here from the West, butchered hastily in the elaughter-houses, and served to consumers.
Consequently there is as great an abhorrence of muton prevailing at present as there was of pork a few years ago when the exaggerated reports about trichina abounded.

The "sawdust swindlers" are enjoying a

The "sawdust swindlers" are enjoying a temporary triumph over the authorities in consequence of the recent discharge of some of their number and the reprimand administered to the police by Justice Scott, of the Third District Police Court. The "sawdust swindlers," you may have heard, are the gentlemen who flood the country with circulars, offering to sell counterfeit money. Some idea of the guilibility as well as inherent dishonesty of a large number of our fellow-Americans may be ber of our fellow-Americans may be gathered from the fact that over fifty of these windling concerns are driving a flourishing business in New York. Of course the victim receives no counterfeit money for the good money he sends. The swindler is too cunning to get himself into trouble by uttering counterfeit bills. It he sends anything in response it is a box filled with sawdust, for which be gets an express company's receipt. If the victim complains in person the swind-ler flourishes the receipt in his face and ininnates that the contents of the box has been changed by the express company's servants. He knows that no victim will dare to have him arrested for failing to supply counterfeit

bills according to contract.

A few days ago the police made a descent on some of these sawdust swindlers and carried them off to the Tombs. When the swindiers were arraigned before Justice Scott the police were unable to produce complainants against them. Scott let them go and berated the policemen for making the arrests. The next day Mayor Havemeyer wrole a severe letter to Justice Scott, accusing him of en-couraging vice, and disheartening the police couraging vice, and disheartening the police in their efforts to break up a nefarious business. He said he was overwhelmed with letters from the South and West complaining of the swindlers. Justice Scott has since been interviewed by the indefatigable reporters, and his statement, if correct, buts a different face on the matter. He says that the police keptthese wealthy swindlers twenty-four hours before taking them before a justice, and then before taking them before a justice, and then were unable or unwilling to produce any definite evidence against them. He infinates very broadly that the arrests were made only for the purpose of exterting money from the swindlers, who, being squeezed dry, were "let up" by the police. He says that the police authorities know the location of every gambling place, every swindling gift enterprise, and every sawdust agency in New York, and have but to issue the order "shut up," and every one of them will close instantly. That they are open and doing business is evidence, he insists, that for some reason they are tolerated by the police. A pretty "reform gov-ernment" we are living under, then. Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, has just

enjoyed the rare privilege of reading his own obituary in the Herald. He was supposed to be at the point of death, and the enterprising be at the point of death, and the enterprising manager of that paper had him written up in haste. As soon as a report reached the office that the major was zone, the oblituary was ordered in. The subject of it was astonished and flattered, of course, at the appearance of the Herald the next morning, for his virtues were set forth in glowing terms. He began to mend forthwith, and was on the street today swearing that he will run for mayor again at the next election, like the "sturdy old Dutchman" he is. He is about sixty-fly Dutchman" he is. He is about sity-new years old, worth four millions of dollars, and has a law case pending with a dressmaker, who has sued him for breach of promise of marriage—damages one hundred thousand

Writing of the Herald reminds me that a umor is circulated in Printing House Squar that young Bennett is about to start a great journal in London "on the American plan." Bennett junier is not overburdened with wits, but he has too many for any such foolishness as that. By-the-way the sun is bawling for him to return home, and take care of his paper here, and threatens fearful exposures if something is not done about it at once

A PINCHBACK JUDGE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1

The State Supreme Court, in the case Morton vs. Kennard, confirmed the decisi Morton vs. Kennard, confirmed the decision of the lower courts in favor of the plaintiff. Kennard was appointed just ce of the Supreme Court by Warmoth, and served several weeks. Morgan was subsequently appointed by Pinchback, and the court held—confirmed by the kenate of the State of Louisiana, composed of persons returned as elected by the returning officers, recognized by this court—to be the legal returning officers of the late election. Ludeling rendered a lengthy opinion, Howell concurring, reserving the right to die reasons. Wily dissented. Kennard retired, and Mor-Vyly dissented. Kennard retired, and Mor gan presented his commission this morning and took his seat as associate justice.

> THE STOKES CASE. NEW YORK, February 1.

The counsel in the Stokes case, in the even of failure to obtain an order for a new trial rom Judge Boardman, will apply for a stay proceedings, and thereby secure a review of the case by a full bench of the Supreme Court and on failure there, will go to the Court of

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1 After twenty-two days of laborious trial, the case of Mrs. whatton for the attempted por-soning of Mr. Van Ness was finally submitted to the jury yesterday offernoon. At half-past two o'clock to day the Whatton jury reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. The judge refused to discharge

SENDAY NIGHT .- The jury is still out.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE REPEALED.

WASHINGTON, January 31. The President has signed the bill repealing the tranking privilege. The departments are moving for an appropriation to cover postage NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 1. The President a few days since received a formal application for the recognition of the Southern States by an appointment to the Cabinet, accompanied by a recommendation, that he shuil select Senator Poole, of North Carolina, for the position. The recommendation was signed by nearly all the Republican members from the South, except those from South Carolina, who are ungles Senator Saw. South Carolina, who are urging Senator Saw-yer for a similar promotion, and the Virgin-ians, who have pronounced a decided prefer-

ence for Judge Hughes.
According to notice given in the Senate yesterday, an effort will be made on Wednesday to bring up the House bill for the repeal of the bankrupt act. The attempt will hardly prove successful, but, even if the subject is brought before the Senate, about the only action that will be taken will be to amend the law by stiking out the involuntary bankrupt. ence for Judge Hughes. law by striking out the involuntary bankrupt-

cy provision.

The cotton tax claims have nearly all been passed upon by the commissioners of internal revenue. Upon this action payment is made after going through the proper accounting officers of the treasury department. About \$300,000 will settle the whole of these claims. Stewart, the contumacious Credit Mobilier witness, is confined in a prison cell of the capwitness, is commed in a prison cell of the capitol, near the crypt, and no one is allowed to visit him except on a card issued by the sergeant-at-arms; but he has an abundance of company, for the card is never refused.

The committee of ways and means yesterday, all the members being present, considered the bill introduced by Mr. Beck for the re-

eu the bill introduced by Mr. Beck for the fe-funding of the cotton lax. After full discus-sion, an amendment was adopted limiting the tax to be refunded to the amount of cotton actually exported. Subsequently, however, the bill and amendment were both rejected, and by a vote of six to three an adverse re port was decided to be made. There will be no minority report in the case, but it was agreed that a discussion should be permitted when the adverse report shall be presented to the House.

DEATH OF COMMODORE MAURY.

RICHMOND, VA., February 1. Commodore Mathew Fontain Maury, American hydrographer and naval officer, died at can hydrographer and hava' other, the Mr. Lexington, Va., at one o'clock to-day. He was the author of "Letters on the Amszon and Atlantic Slopes of South America," "Relation between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere." "Astronomical Observations," "Physical Geography of the Sea." &c. During the late war he was an officer in the Contegerate pays and at the time of his the Confederate navy, and at the time of his death was professor of physical science at the Virginia Military Institute. He was aged sixty-seven years.

WHAT TWEED SAYS OF HIS TRIAL.

NEW YORK, February 1. Tweed last evening said his trial was merely a political one, and that they would never get a jury to convict him. He was tired of the business. The prosecuting lawyers claim that the jury was packed. The jurors refused to reveal what occurred in the jury room.

THE FLORIDA SENATOR.

TALLAHASSEE, January 31, S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States senator to-day on the fifth bal-lot by 43 votes, twenty-seven Democrats voting with the Republicans. Both houses adjourned

SPARRS FROM THE WIRES.

-The postoffice authorities of Boston have The postoffice authorities of Boston have taken possession of the old South Church.

The government will sell a million and a half of gold, each Tuesday, and buy one million of bonds, each Wednesday, in February.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been burned at Jackson, Tennessee, embracing the business portion of the town.

town.

SOUTH POLAR EXPLORATION. There appears to be a rivalry springing up between the North Pole and the South as to which can after the greatest attractions to explorers. Hitherto the North Pole has been the most popular, partly because it is the nearest to those nations from which the explorers come, and there are at present no lewer than seven expeditions in the Arctic regions endeavoring to soive the mystery of th regions enterving a solution and any of the great Polar Sea. Of these, one is French, one Austrian, one Prussian, two Norwegians and one Russian. It will be policed that England has withdrawn from this field of exploration, wherein her navi-gators have distinguished themselves from the days of Cabot, Baffin, Davis and Scoreeby down to those of Franklin, McCiure and Mo-Clintock. She has now turned her attention to the Antarctic regions which are accessible to the Antarctic regions which are accessible in direct lines from four of her colonies, viz: the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand and the Falkland Islands. She has chartered the Challenger, a vessel of 1400 tons, and stited out for a three years' voyage of exploration and deep sea soundings, under the direction of competent scientific men; and attention will first be given to the Southern Pacific Ocean. This vast portion of the earth's surface has not been investigated as it ought to have been. The Spanish and Portuguese explorers sailed through the Straits of Magelian in the fifteenth century, but they seem to have considered that far enough south, or else to have thought that the best thing they could do would be to get to India as soon as possible, would be to get to India as soon as possible, and so they steered in that direction northwest, accidentally discovering island after island on the way. Thus it happened that until the year 1616, when the Dutch navigator Van Schouten discovered Cape Horn, and gave it its present name no one had manuación orthogen. ten discovered Cape Horn, and gave it its present name, no one had ventured further south; but when he led the way others followed, and it was soon found that the then prevalent idea of geographers that the Antarcilo regions were occupied by a vast icebound continent, was not wholly without foundation. Tasman, Dampier, Cook, and other navigators, visited these regions, but though they discovered Australia, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, and other islands, they did not contribute much to the land, Van Dieman's Land, and other islands, they did not contribute much to the world's knowledge of the South polar circle. It was not until the present century that any material progress was made. In 1819 a British brig discovered the islands now known as Palmer's Land and the South Orkneys. After that they were frequently visited by whalers. In the same year (1819) the Russian government sent out an expedition under Captains Lazaren and Belinghausen, and those intrepid explorers almost circumnavigated the South Pole at an average distance of thirty degrees, and examined a portion of of thirty degrees, and examined a portion of the polar circle. They also discovered the first continental land there, and named it Alexander Land. This appeared to be a cape belonging to a large continent; it was com pletely locked in ice. From that time up to 840, several American, French and English expeditions were sent out to these regions, which ascertained that there existed within

the south polar circle a vast continent. Lieu the south polar circle a vast continent. Lieuterant Wilkes, of the United States navy, sailed more than fiteen hundred miles along-side of a wall of ice from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high, beyond which, at many points, rose high, mountainous land. In 1842, Sir James Ross discovered South Vicorla Land, whereon was a lofty volcan

toria Land. Whereou was a lotty vocable twelve thousand feet in height, now known as Mount Erebus; but his further progress was checked by an immense continuous wall o ice, above which could be seen in the far (i checked by an immense continuous continuous capacitance mountain peaks of great height, covered with ice. It is one of the singularities of this portion of the earth's surface, containing an area double that of Europe, that it exhibits no signs of animal, marine or vegetable life. In the sea itself life seems extinct, unless the deep soundings shall reveal some at the bottom of the ocean. But it appears from the soundings taken by Sir James Ross, that the Antarctic seas are generally shallow, comparatively speaking. The depth rarely exceeded four hundred fathoms, or twenty-four hundred feet (not half a mile,) and it was ordinarily only from two hundred to three hundred fathoms, while in some spots in the Atlantic Ocean the depth is fifteen thousand teet. At one point off the coast of Brazil, Sir James Ross failed to touch ground at a depth of

Ross failed to touch ground at a depth of twenty-seven thousand feet, or five and a half miles, and at one spot in the Antarctic Ocean he failed at twenty-four thousand.

A VIRGINIA TRIUMPH.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

COMPLETION OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILEOAD.

The Waters of the Ohio United With Those of the Atlantic-History of the

Enterprise.

The Chesapeake and Ohlo Rallroad has been finished. The first train from Richmond reached the banks of the Ohlo on Wednesday ast, and on Saturday the first train eastward over the road, through from the Ohio Biver, arrived in Richmond, bringing about fifty passengers, mostly West Virginians, and four loads of cannel coal, the first of the kind ever received in that city. Thus there is another through line from the Atlantic to the West, making the fifth connecting line reaching from the seaboard to the Western system, or at least its waters. Richmond is in high spirits over the event, and is making arrangements for a grand celebration, which will probably emprace an excursion to the Ohlo and return, bringing large delegations from Western cities to participate in the order of ceremonies

in the capital of the Old Dominion. The fact that there are so few "through lines," compared to the expansion of the raliroads in the Mississippi Valley, is owing to the greater difficulty and cost of construction, arising from the rugged, intervening elevation of the Alleghanies. The Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad has the honor of leading the way in crossing the American Alps, a victory of reces pobler than Hamiltal or Nanoleon of peace nobier than Hannibal or Napoleon ever achieved. Since that time the surplus produce of the Western States has grown to such dimensions that existing railroads—the o accommodate the freight. The producer in the West and the consumer in the East must both gain by the construction of a new line possessing all the elements for cheap trans-

In 1836 the Louisa Rallroad was incorpo rated by the Virginia Legislature, intended to pass by or near Louisa Courthouse to a point near the eastern base of the Southwest Mountains, and thence to a point in the Valley of Virginia. Afterwards the scheme was extend-ed, and the name was changed to the Virginia Central. The original capital stock of the company was gradually increased by acts
of the Legislature as the extension of the
road demanded until it has reached the sum road demanded until it has reached the sum of \$13 500,000. Its maximum authorized capital is \$30,000,000. The road was completed to Louisa Courthouse in about 1840, to Gordonsville a few years later, to Staunton in 1857, and to Covington in 1860. There, when the war evertook it, it was awaiting the completion of the Covington and Ohio Bailroad, which was being rapidly pushed by the State.

At the conclusion of the war the Virgiu's Control Bailroad, was left a complete wreat. At the conclusion of the war the Virgiu's Central Railroad was left a complete wreck. All of its bridges and most of its depot buildings were destroyed, much of its track torn up, and that which remained in such condition that it was unsale to run over it a train of cars; its engines, coaches and cars worn out, and its trasury utterly depleted; the prospect seemed indeed gloomy. The superintendent says that they had "less than one bundred dollars in the treasury, and only twenty miles of road available for producing revenue."

twenty miles of road available for producing revenue."

In September, 1868, the Legislature granted a charter to the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, the Covington and Ohio and the Central having been previously consolidated, and, in 1869, a proposition of Huntington & Co., of New York, was accepted, under which the work has been extended to the Ohio, the length of the line to the northwestern boundary of the State of Kentneky being jour hunrength of the line to the northwestern boundary of the State of Kentucky being four hundred and twenty-seven miles. Half of this great railway has been constructed in less than three years. There are seven miles and about one-third of tunnels on the road. The road strikes the Ohio at a point further west than any other, and, as we have before stated, in an any other, and, as we have before stated, it is proposed that its eastern terminus abail not remain at Richmond, but be extended to Newport News, on the James River, near Hampton Roads, with a branch at Yorktowo, on the York River, the company desiring to be able to transfer the freight to the largest European and coastwise saling and seam vessels. The cost of the work is stated at up-wards of \$35,000,000.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

A Huge Sen Serpent Visits Tybes. A telegram was published a few days since stating that one of the oceen steamers of a New York line, on its last return voyage, encountered two immense sea serpents, which were distinctly seen by the officers and passengers. One was colled up, apparently asleep, and the other was idly firsting on the water. The Savannah News, referring to

this incident, says:

What will be thought when it is known that What will be thought when it is known that one of these strange monsters of the deep has been seen at the very mouth of our river? Many of our readers may shrug their shoulders incredulously at this announcement, but we can assure them that we have no reason to doubt our information. We had heard of this mammoth sea serpent having been seen in the vicinity of Tybee about two weeks ago, but refrained from saying anything about it until we could get more satisfactory information. This we now have, and shall proceed to give it for the benefit of our readers: On the last trip of the steamship Hunsville, from to give it for the benefit of our readers: On the last trip of the steamship Hunsville, from New York to this port, this serpent was twice seen, once at night and the other time by daylight, by several of the officers and passengers. The monster is described as being nearly forty feet in length, with a head somewhat resembling an aligator, and very large, glowing eyes. It was floating upon the water, and at times would raise its head above the surface, thus giving all a foll view of its proportions. Some who raise its head above the surface, thus giving all a full view of its proportions. Some who saw the monster suggested it was a whale, but the mate of the steamer, Mr. Craw, who is an old whaleman, stated that it was entirely different in shape and appearance from a whale, and the only presumption left was that it was one of those often heard of, but seldom seen, deplays at the valid department. seen, denizens of the vasty deep—a sea-ser-pent. The old seamen acknowledged it was the most singular, as well as the largest inhab-itant of the sea they had ever beheld in all their trips, and the sight turnishes a topic of genetrips, and the sight turnishes a topic of general conversation for them. We do not remember now of ever having heard of serpents of this kind being seen on this side of the ocean before. In Webster's unabridged we find three definitions of the term "sea serpent:" 1. A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea; now commonly reckoned as fabulous. 2. A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean. 3. The hydrus stokeell, a large marine serpent found in the Australian seas. To this latter genus, we suppose, the one seen at Tybee belongs, but to what cause is due the undertaking by his serpentine majesty of such a long journey is a mystery.

—Lydia Sherman is said to be reviewing her recent confession, in order to work in a few more dead bodies that she entirely forgot

-The German admiralty have decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but to strengthen the coast delences by monitors bout before.

_Thos. G. Boyd has been sentenced at Knoxville, Tenn., to imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5000 for the perpetration

of pension frauds.

The Harrisburg, Pa., State Senste have adopted a resolution instructing the United states senators from that State to vote against either the purchase or control of the telegraph

by the government.

The Tribune stockholders have decided to tear down the Tribune building in May next, and erect a new building, of such dimensions, it is said, as to rival, if not eclipse, any other devoted to journalism in the country, at an estimated cost of two hundred and fifty thousestimated cost of two hundred and fifty thous-

and dollars.

—England had an enormous foreign trade England had an enormous loveight of the last year, the aggregate b-ing \$3,046,690,000. The imports were \$1,766,680,000, and the exports \$1,279,810,000. In both these items there was an increase over the trade of 1871, the aggregate increase being nearly two hun-dred and seventy-eight millions of dollars. England stands at the head of commercial na-tions, her trade far exceeding in volume that

of any other country.